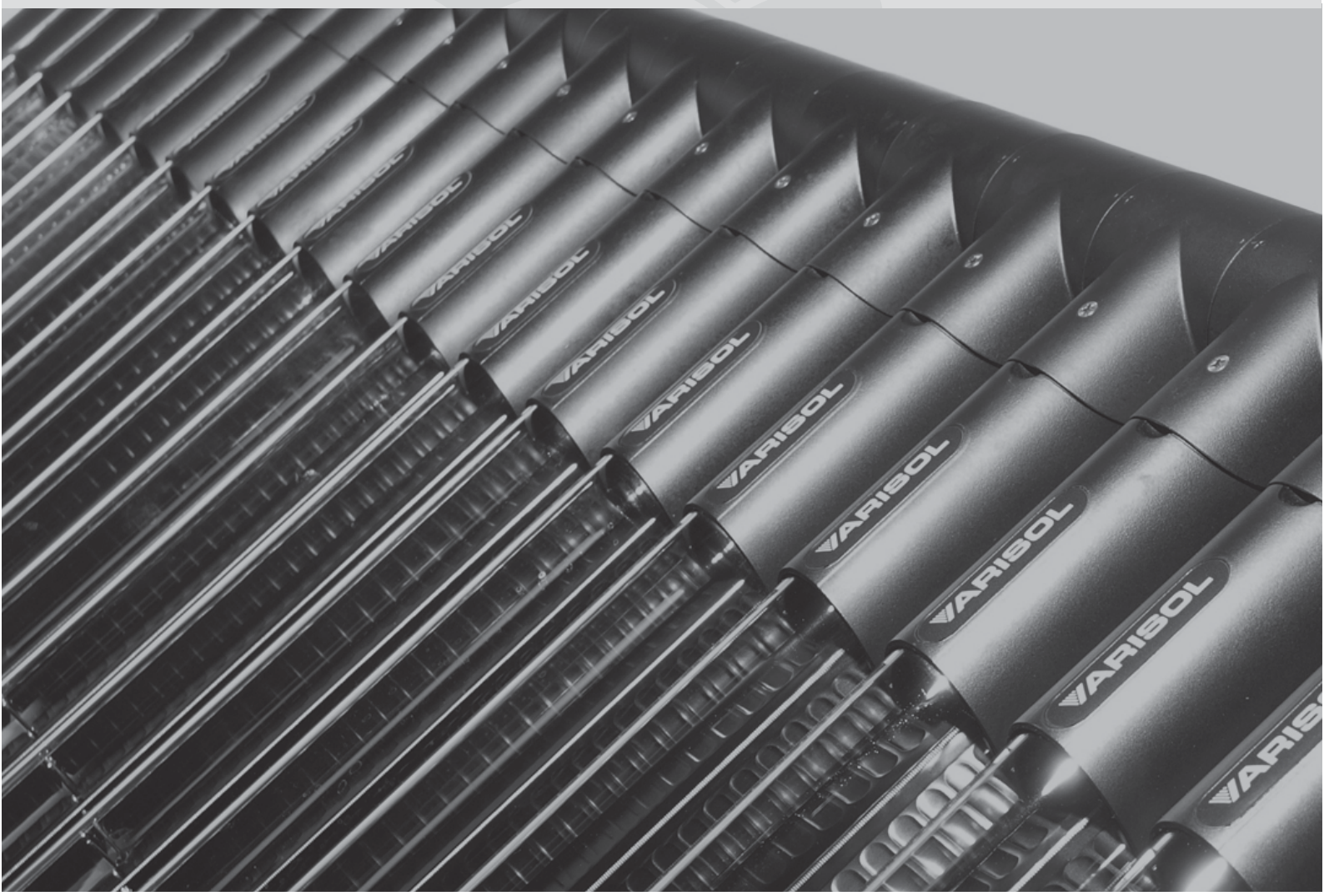
Renewables

VARISOL

Installation Manual



Kingspan®

SOLAR

Contents

Introduction 1
Using this guide 1
Kit components 2
Important pre-installation information 3

Roof kits
Overview 4
Roof Kit Sizing 5

Collector Assembly
Sloping Roof assembly 6
Installing Tubes 7
Attaching the connection kit 9

Pump station 11
Safety vessel connections 12
Wiring the control panel 13

Commissioning the system 15
Decommissioning the system 16
Recycling Information 17

Servicing and maintenance 18

Technical Information
Wind loading 19
Technical Specification 19
Pressure drop curves 19

Warranty Statement 20

Maintenance Schedule Form 21

Introduction

Solar hot water systems should be designed and sized correctly before commencing the installation. Proper design will ensure that a system is correctly sized to provide many years of optimised performance and most or all of the required hot water when the most solar radiation is available. However a supplementary heating system such as oil or gas boiler, heat pump or wood boiler is required for months which have less solar radiation.

For large systems, Kingspan provide a system design service to its Accredited Installer Network and technical design consultants. Please visit www.kingspansolar.com to locate an Accredited Installer or distributor in your area.

This guide will illustrate and explain how a system should be installed to conform with the Kingspan Renewables manufacturer guidelines for the Varisol Collector.

Using this guide

Stages of a solar installation are described in the following pages, with illustrations where necessary to explain how to install the relevant components, and contains general recommendations and important safety information.

Handling Guidance

- Tube boxes should be transported horizontally.
- Heavy goods should not be loaded on top of the kit boxes.
- Care should be taken when opening boxes to prevent scratches or sudden shocks to the glass.
- Do not use sharp objects to open the tube boxes.

Installation Guidance

- Unpack and install tubes only after the roof kit and pipe work has been installed.
- With HP tubes only, tubes may be rotated after the system has been filled, pressure tested and is ready for operation.
- Do not leave the solar collector exposed to solar radiation when the solar loop and collector have been drained. Collectors left exposed in a dry state must be covered to prevent possible long term damage.
- HP tubes must have a minimum elevation of 20° and and maximum of 70°
- The dark blue side of the copper within the tube is the active surface.
- For the DF system, a heat dissipation loop (heat dump) is recommended
- The pipework of the solar collector loop is to be earthed and the collector is to be lightning protected in accordance to local regulations.

For further technical support please contact the following numbers,
Ireland - 1800 812 718 or UK – 0845 812 0007.

Health and Safety Precautions

A solar panel installation must be performed in accordance with all Health & Safety legislation and local building/planning regulations for the relevant jurisdiction.

Furthermore, the necessary electrical work required to install control equipment should be undertaken by a qualified electrical contractor.

02

Standard Kit Components

Dual Stream Pump Station

SC400 Controller

Sloping Roof Kit
with Brackets

Connection Kit

Flexi Connections

Expansion Vessel

Tubes

Cooling Vessel
(DF only)

Tyfocor® LS

Additional Components

Solar Roof Flashing

Installation tool

22mm Thermostatic Mixing Valve
Note - 28mm also available

Insulated Hose
Mounting Set

22mm 3 Port Diverter Valve
Note - 15 & 28mm also available

Stubfitting

Important Pre Installation Information

Sizing of safety equipment

Expansion vessel sizes are relative to the volume of liquid in the system. Therefore it is important that the Thermomax 'Technical Design Guide' is consulted for each system.

Pipe Sizing (minimum of 15mm diameter pipework must be used)

Pressure Drop - Tyfocor LS				
Collector Area m^2	Flow Rate Ltr/hr	Pipe External Diameter mm	DF Pressure Drop mbar	HP Pressure Drop mbar
1	60	15	2	2
2	120	15	3.5	3.5
3	180	15	10	10
4	240	15	21	21
5	300	22	35*	35*
6	360	22	53	53
7	420	22	80*	80*
8	480	22	110*	110*
9	540	22	153	153

* figures marked as such are estimates based on other measurements

DF Expansion Vessel Sizing			
Collector Area m^2	Static Height m	Expansion Vessel Size Ltr	Cooling Vessel Size Ltr
1	5	18	5
2	5	18	5
3	5	25	8
4	5	25	8
5	5	35	12
6	5	35	12
7	5	35	12
8	5	50	18
9	5	50	18

HP Expansion Vessel Sizing		
Collector Area m^2	Static Height m	Expansion Vessel Size Ltr
1	5	12
2	5	12
3	5	12
4	5	12
5	5	12
6	5	18
7	5	18
8	5	18
9	5	18

When selecting a vessel for intermediate sizes, the vessel should be selected by rounding area up to nearest m^2. All sizes above are calculated based on a 17ltr system volume as an example. For larger volumes the expansion vessel size should be recalculated. Cooling vessel sizes are dependant on pipe dimensions and can be calculated on a case by case basis or selected using the table above as a guideline.

Cooling Vessel (only required with DF systems)

It is strongly recommended that a cooling vessel is used with the DF collector to protect the expansion vessel from stagnation temperatures.

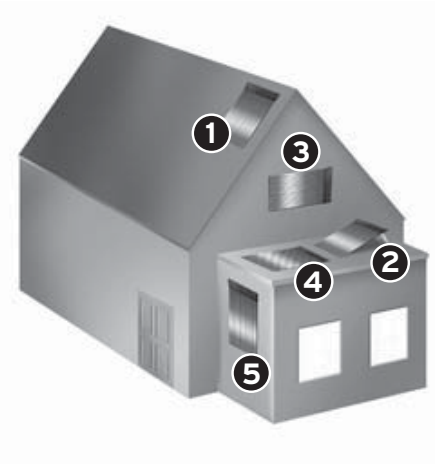
Roof Kits

04

Standard Roof Fixings

The Varisol product range is available with a choice of roof fixing options to suit many roof types, see diagram below for the most common fixings. Roof fixings are available for slate, tiled, double lap plain clay, metal seam and concrete. For others please contact Kingspan. The most common fixings are illustrated and explained in the following section and may be easily secured to slate, tile or masonry finishes.

Roof kits and their relevant manufacturer codes:



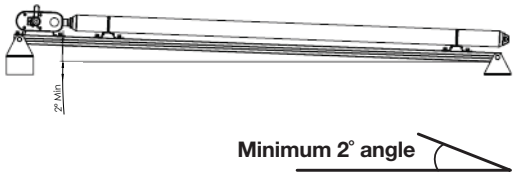
Option	Code	Description	Suitable for HP	Suitable for DF
1	KSK0039	Varisol 10 Sloping Roof Kit	y	y
	KSK0040	Varisol 20 Sloping Roof Kit	y	y
	KSK0041	Varisol 30 Sloping Roof Kit	y	y
	KSK0062	Varisol 10 Bolt Down Roof Kit	y	y
	KSK0063	Varisol 20 Bolt Down Roof Kit	y	y
	KSK0064	Varisol 30 Bolt Down Roof Kit	y	y
2	KSK0042	Varisol 10 A Frame Kit	y	y
	KSK0043	Varisol 20 A Frame Kit	y	y
	KSK0044	Varisol 30 A Frame Kit	y	y
3, 4 and 5	KSK0065	Varisol 10 Façade Kit	n	y
	KSK0066	Varisol 20 Façade Kit	n	y
	KSK0067	Varisol 30 Façade Kit	n	y

Horizontal Installations (DF only)

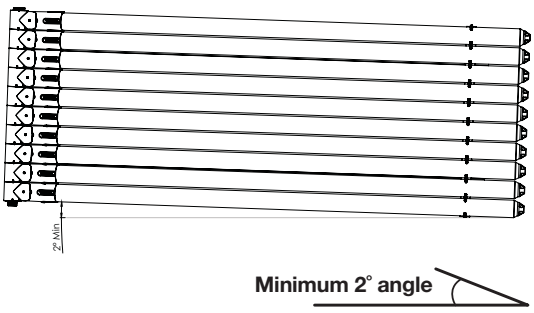
With any installation where the collector is installed horizontally on a wall façade or roof surface; the airvent on the collector manifold must be the highest point of the collector, otherwise air in the system will remain in the pipes within the collector tubes and be difficult to flush out. Airlocks in the pipes will stop circulation through the system.

When the collector is orientated correctly, i.e. with the manifold slightly higher than the base of the collector, (see below) air will be forced back into the system. In this instance the air separator will prevent air from circulating.

Flat horizontal orientation
(option 4 above)



Wall horizontal installation
(option 5 above)



Roof Kit Sizing

The modular design of the Varisol collector means that any number of tubes can be assembled to make up the required collector size. Since the mounting kit cross rails are only supplied in 10, 20 and 30 tube sizes it is necessary to cut the rails to length if an intermediate sized collector is required. The table below gives the required length of rail for each given size. Burrs and sharp edges should be removed.

Collector Area m^2	Number of tubes	Kit Type	Required Support Rail Length mm	Side Rail Separation mm
0.1	1	10 Tube Rail 712mm	71	
0.2	2		142	
0.3	3		214	
0.4	4		285	
0.5	5		356	
0.6	6		427	
0.7	7		498	
0.8	8		569	350-450
0.9	9		640	350-550
1	10		712	500-600
1.1	11	20 Tube Rail 1423mm	783	500-600
1.2	12		854	500-600
1.3	13		926	500-700
1.4	14		997	500-700
1.5	15		1068	600-800
1.6	16		1139	600-900
1.7	17		1210	600-900
1.8	18		1281	600-1000
1.9	19		1352	600-1000
2	20		1423	600-1100
2.1	21	30 Tube Rail 2135mm	1494	700-1200
2.2	22		1565	700-1200
2.3	23		1637	700-1200
2.4	24		1708	700-1200
2.5	25		1779	700-1200
2.6	26		1850	800-1300
2.7	27		1921	800-1300
2.8	**28**		**1992**	**800-1400**
2.9	**29**		**2063**	**800-1400**
3	**30**		**2135**	**800-1400**

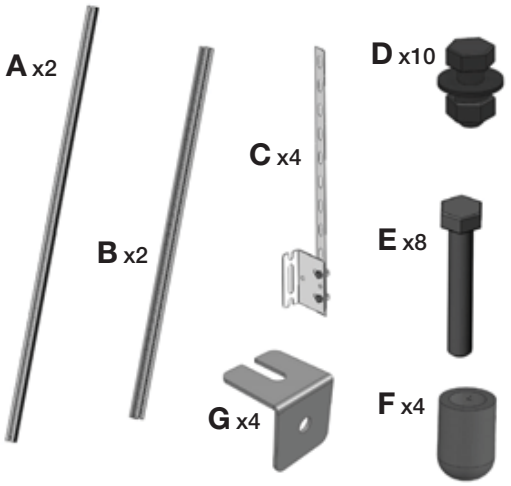
Examples:

- To make an 18 tube collector simply take a 20-way rail and cut to 1281mm.
- To make a 44 tube collector join a standard 20-way rail to a 24-way, the 24-way being made by cutting a 30-way rail to 1708mm.
- In the case of a sloping roof mounted collector, the available rafter spacing should be considered when sizing the collector to ensure that an appropriate side rail spacing can be achieved.

Collector Assembly - Sloping Roof

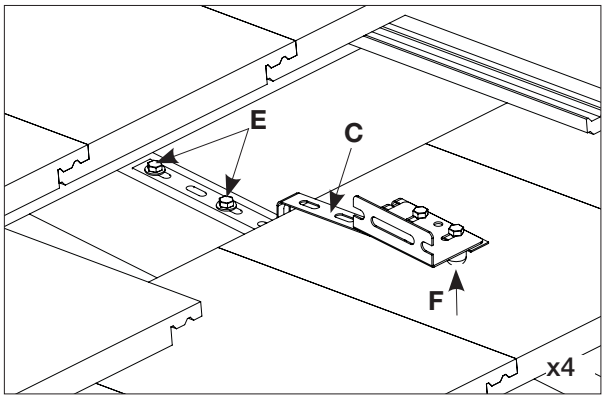
06

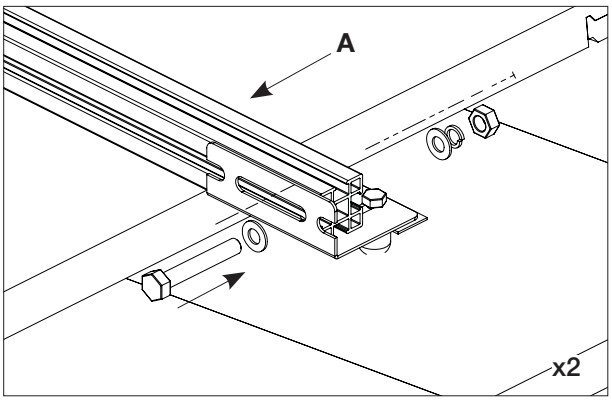
Fixing the rails



Step One

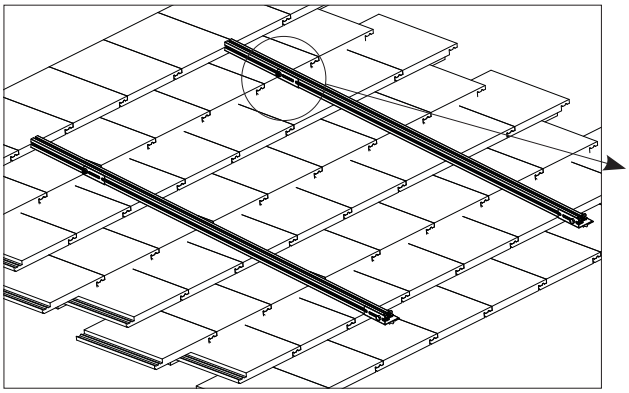
1. Refer to mounting kit sizing on page 5 for bracket seperation
2. Attach brackets (C) to roof using M8x50 coachscrews (E)
3. Secure side rails (A) to lower brackets using M10x65 bolt assy

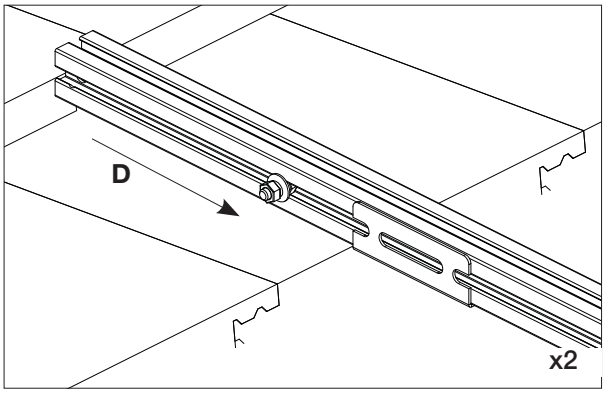




Step Two

1. From upper end of each side rail, slide 2 M8x16 bolt into position
2. Secure side rails (A) to upper brackets (C) using M8x20 bolt assy

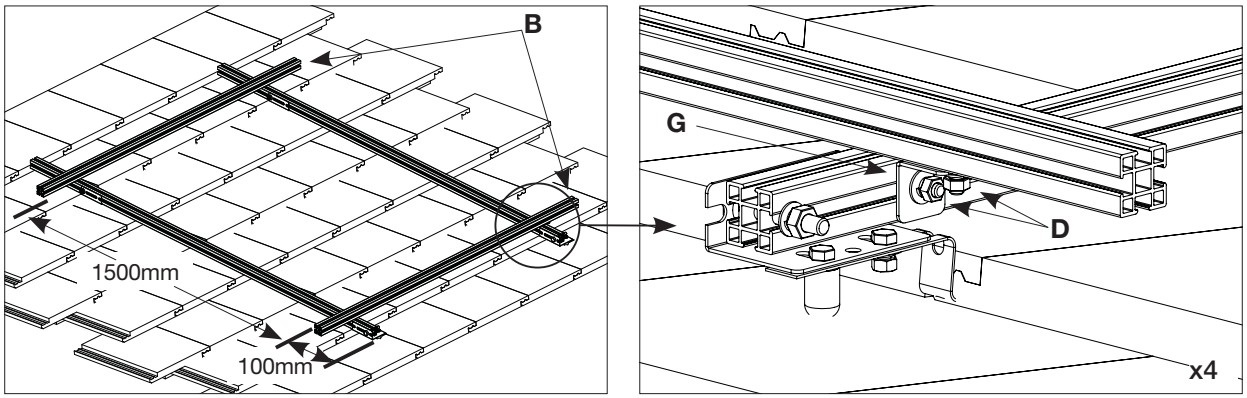


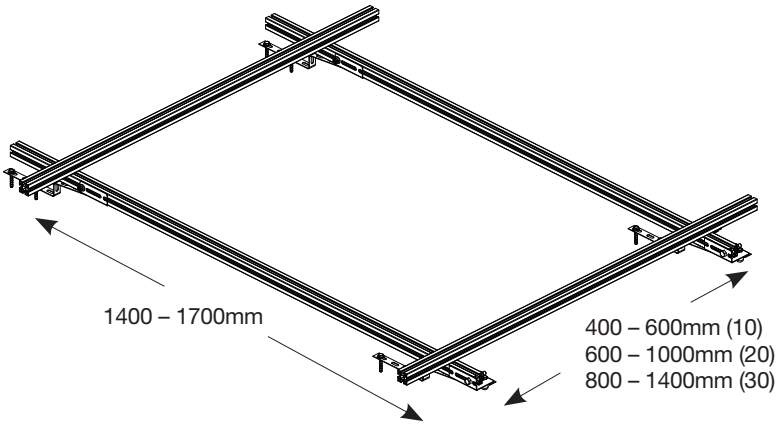


Attaching Support Rails

Step Three

1. Refer to mounting kit sizing on page 5 for support rail lengths
2. Slide 2 M8 bolts into lower face of each support rail (B)
3. Attach 90° bracket (G) in 4 places using M8 nuts & washers at locations illustrated
4. Attach upper and lower support rail to 90° bracket as shown below

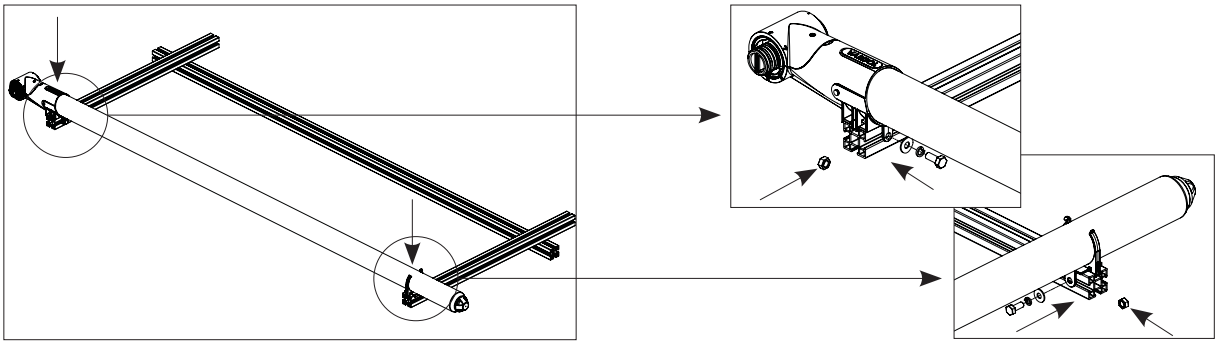




Installing the first tube

Step Four

1. Align first tube with end of support rail and push home by clicking into rail (push on upper push point only)
2. Align lower tube support clip into rail and push home by clicking into rail (push on lower push point only)
3. Attach tube to rail using MB x 20 bolts as shown below.



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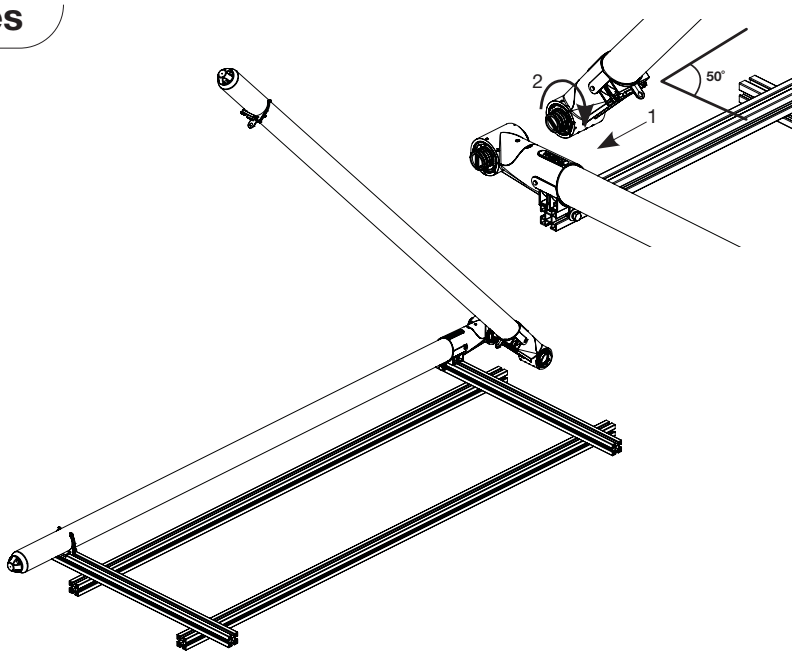
Installing additional tubes

Step Five

1. Rotate second tube approximately 50° to first tube, using arrow symbols on plastic enclosure for guidance

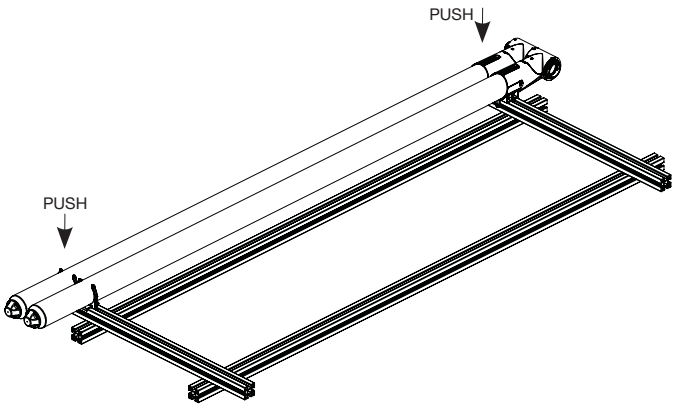
2. Firmly insert male fitting of second tube to female connection of first tube, ensuring o-ring protection is removed first.



Step Six

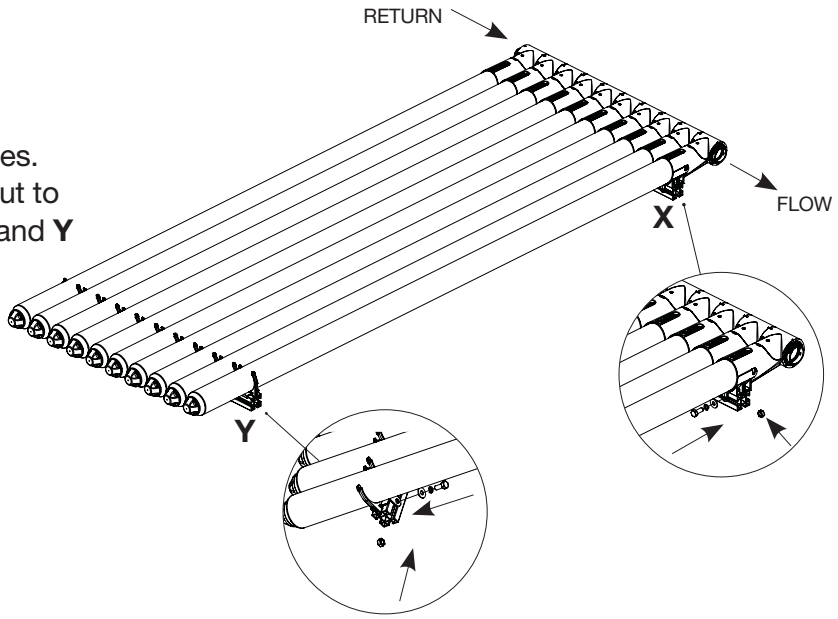
1. Rotate second tube parallel with first tube
2. Locate upper plastic enclosure and lower tube support clip in rail
3. Push home the upper and lower fittings into the support rail

(Note - only the first, last and every tenth tube need bolted to the rail)



Step Seven

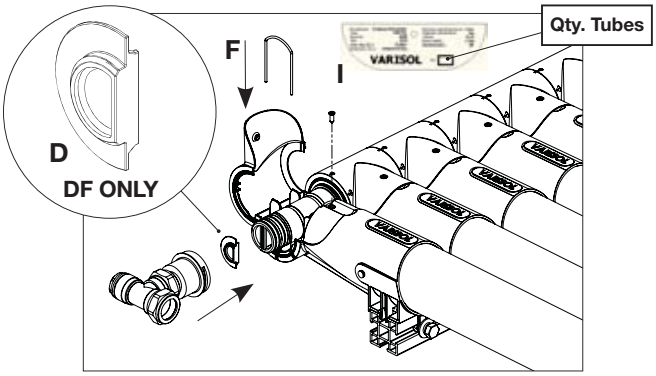
1. Continue with remaining tubes.
2. Use M8 bolt, washers and nut to lock final tube in place at **X** and **Y**

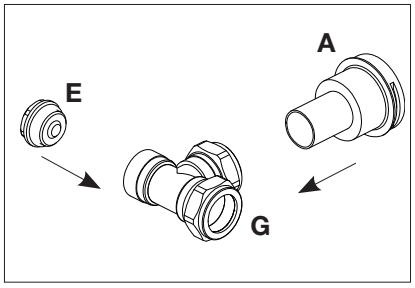


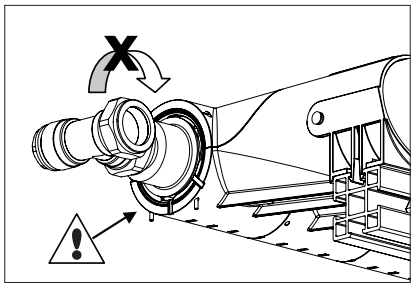
Attaching the Connection Kit

Step Eight (return connection)

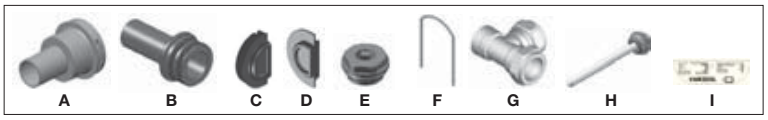
1. Assemble and connect end fittings (Male connection A, T connection G & Air bleeding valve E)
2. Open lid on left hand end tube fitting
3. Place rubber seal (D) on male end of collector area (blocking upper chamber) This applies to DF only - please discard seal for HP
4. Secure in position with clip (F)







5. ⚠ Ensure clip (F) legs protrude out of bottom of enclosure
6. Complete and attach technical label (I)
7. Close lid and secure with screw



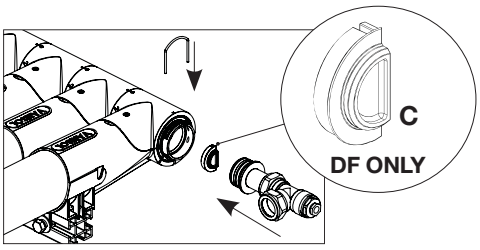
Step Nine (flow connection)

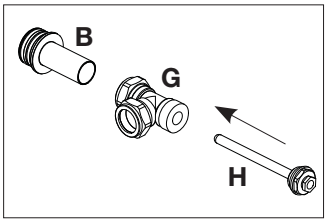
1. Assemble and connect end fittings (Female connection B, T connection G & Temperature sensor pocket H)

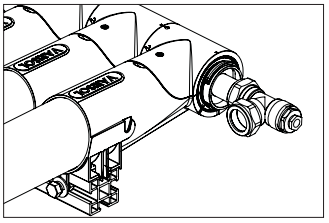
2. Remove securing pin from female end of collector

3. Place rubber seal (C) in female end of collector area (blocking lower chamber) This applies to DF only - please discard seal for HP

4. Secure in position by relocating securing pin







Sensor must be fitted on flow side of collector. See diagram for step 7

Connection Information

In any solar panel system, the ‘return’ refers to the intake in the collector where liquid is returning to be reheated. The ‘flow’ refers to the collector side where the liquid is flowing to the heat exchanger.

Note: It is essential that the collector temperature sensor is located in the flow of the collector.

Types of Connections

The only pipes which should be used with a solar installation are copper pipe, continuous flexible stainless steel or mild steel.

When using copper pipe, only compression or brazed joints can be used. Solder and galvanised fittings will not withstand high temperature or expansion and are therefore not suitable for solar pipe work.

PEX / PLASTIC / PEX-ALU-PEX or GALVANISED TUBING OR FITTINGS SHOULD **NOT** BE USED UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES

Flexible Pipe Connections

Flexible pipe connections are recommended to connect the manifold through the building fabric and allow flexibility in connecting to the internal pipe work.

Flexible stainless steel pipes are available in both a 15mm and 22mm diameter. If connecting one diameter pipe to another, a suitable reducer compression fitting is recommended to make the connection.

Insulation

All pipe work on the solar loop should be insulated with high temperature insulation (such as HT/Armaflex from Armacell GmbH). High temperature insulation is essential as standard pipe insulation will melt at temperatures experienced by solar pipes.

The wall thickness of the insulation should be equal to the diameter of the pipe. The only pipes which should not be insulated are the pipes to the safety vessels as they should allow heat to dissipate when the system is experiencing excessive heat and pressure.

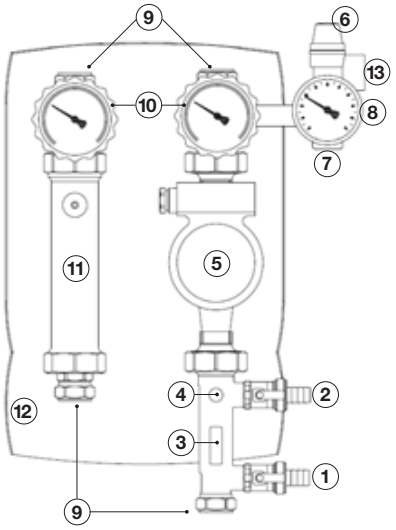
System Pressure

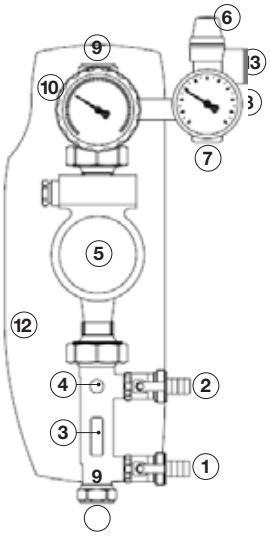
The recommended system pressure is 1 bar + 0.1 bar / 1m static height

Pump Station

The Kingspan Solar product range offers both a single stream and a dual stream pump station. Each pump station is available in various sizes to suit the required flow rate of the system.

The flow rate required on a system is typically 1 litre per minute, per square metre installed for systems up to 12m^2. Therefore a 2-12 litre/minute pump station should be sufficient for systems up to 12m^2.





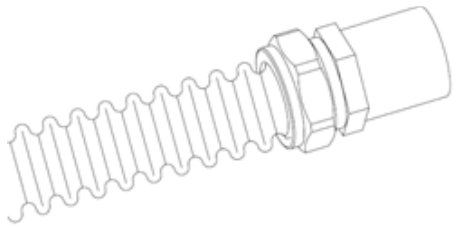
Key

1 Drain connection
2 Fill connection
3 Flow meter
4 Isolating valve
5 Motorised pump
6 6 bar pressure relief valve
7 Expansion vessel connection
8 Pressure guage
9 22mm connections (x 4)
10 Temperature guage
11 Air separator
12 Insulated fascia
13 Pressure relief discharge point

Connections of flow and return pipe work to the pump station are made with the straight compression fittings provided for direct copper connection.

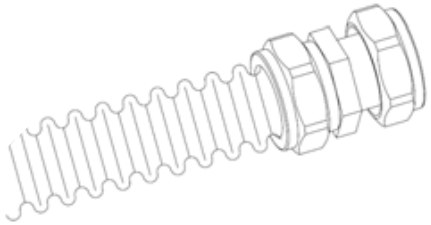
C0784 – Insulated Hose Stub Fitting

When flexible stainless steel pipe is being used to connect to the pump station, the insulated hose stub fitting is required to make the connection. The split ring within the fitting should be removed and placed over the second rib of the flexible pipe. When the compression fitting is tightened, the split ring will click twice as it positions itself and locks inside the fitting.



C0785 – Insulated Hose Clamp Ring

When the short flexible connection is being joined to stainless steel pipe work, the insulated hose clamp ring is required to make the connection. The split ring within the fitting should be removed and placed over the second rib of the flexible pipe. When the compression fitting is tightened, the split ring will click twice as it positions itself and locks inside the fitting.



Safety Vessel Connections

Pressure Relief Valve (PRV)
Rated at 6 bar, the PRV may discharge heat transfer fluid (Tyfocor® LS) which must be channelled into a solar discharge vessel, capable of withstanding high temperature discharge and containing the total collector volume. The container should be secured so it cannot be removed or spilled.

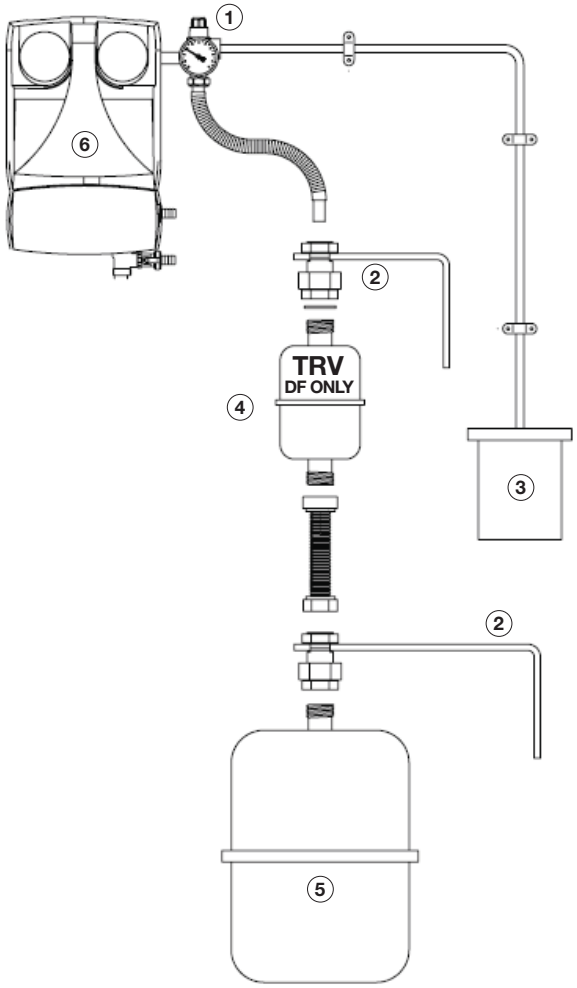
The PRV should not be channelled into a drain or any pipe work which will allow it to enter the normal water course.

Fitting the expansion vessel:
The expansion vessel must be located below the level of the connection from the pump station.

The expansion vessel supplied includes an appropriate corrugated hose and threaded connection to join the vessel to the pump station.

Temperature Reducing Vessel (TRV) (DF ONLY)
Also known as a 'cooling vessel' or 'stratification vessel', the TRV is highly recommended. Due to high temperatures which can be experienced within the solar loop, the TRV reduces the temperature of the heat transfer fluid before it enters the expansion vessel and extends the lifetime of the expansion vessel.

Fitting the TRV:
With the direct flow vessel kit, which includes the TRV, a corrugated hose assembly is included to join the expansion vessel to the TRV from the pump station.



1	PRV discharge point
2	Wall bracket (supplied)
3	Discharge container
4	TRV kit
5	Expansion vessel
6	Dual stream pump station

Wiring the Solar Control Panel

All electrical aspects of the installation should be undertaken by a qualified electrician. Note that for safety, the pump and sensor connections should always be wired prior to connecting power to the solar control panel.

IMPORTANT: The solar control panel must have a permanent electrical power supply which must not be interrupted either manually or with a time switch. If the permanent electrical supply to the building is to be switched off for any period of time, the solar collector(s) should either be covered, or the system drained and the tubes removed.

In order to protect the normal operation of the control panel, it should be located at least 100 mm from insulated pipes which may become hot during operation.

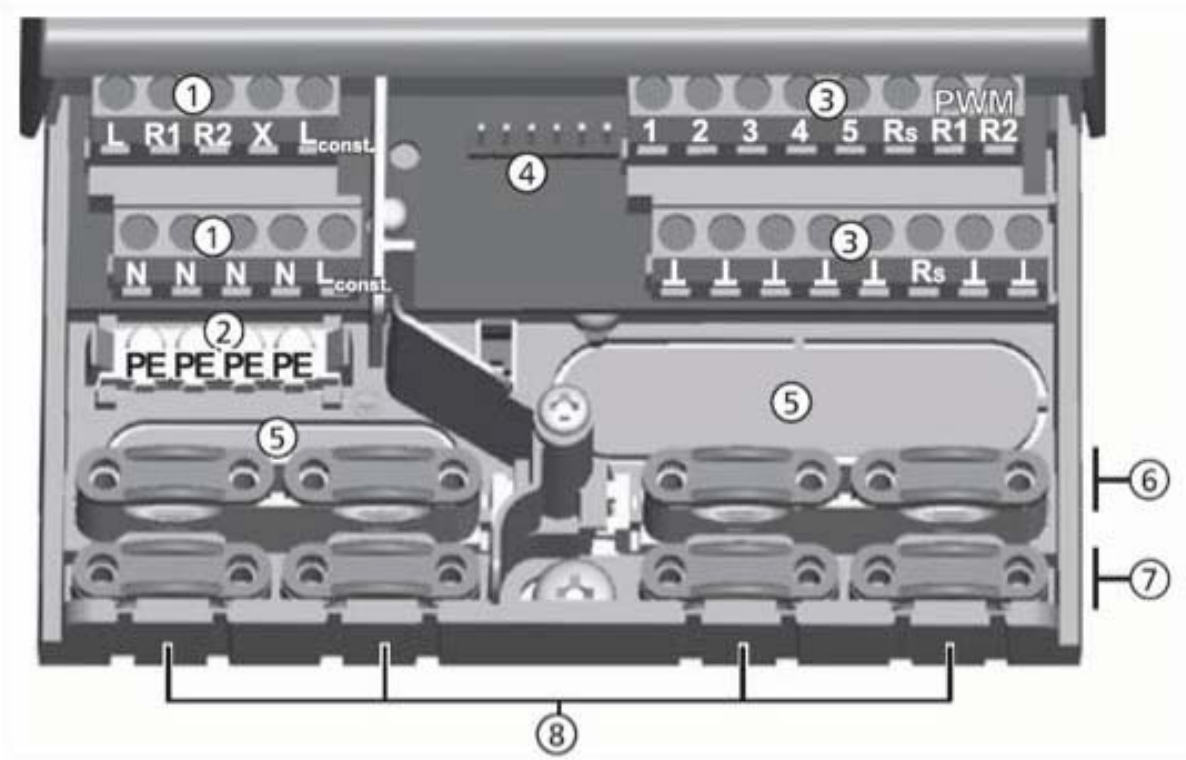
Control panels use PT1000 sensors containing twin core copper cable with a 0.75mm cross section. The sensors supplied are 1.5 metres in length.

Sensor cables can be extended with twin core copper cable of 0.75mm diameter up to 50 metres and 1.50mm diameter between 50-100m. Screened cable should be used on the sensor cables to prevent RFI from electrical cables. All connections to extend the cables should be housed in a junction box for protection.

The following diagrams show the connection of the solar pump and other relays on the SC range of controllers. This should be read in conjunction with the Installation and Operation Manual supplied with each SC control panel.

Wiring the Solar Control Panel

Terminal Clamps in the lower part of
the controller (terminal cover removed)



1	Power connection terminal block L: 1x phase conductor (mains input) R1, R2: 2x output (TRIAC, for pumps or valves) X: not used Lconst.: 2x phase conductor (outputs, permanent voltage) N: 4x neutral conductor (common neutral conductors for mains power input and outputs) Note: Outputs R1 and R2 are protected by an electronic fuse.
2	Protective conductor terminal block: PE 4x protective earth (common protective earth for power connection) terminal block
3	Signals terminal block: 1 – 4: 4 x sensor input (Pt1000 temperature sensor) 5: 1 x sensor input (Pt1000 temperature sensor or pulse water meter input) RS: 1 x signal output (potential-free relay contact for safety extra-low voltage) PWM R1: 2 x control output (for PWM-controlled high-efficiency pumps) PWM R2: 7 x mass connection (common mass for sensor inputs and control outputs)
4	Pin strip, for internal use only
5	Cable openings on the rear side of the casing
6	Upper strain relief clamps (2 identical plastic links, each with 2 strain relief clamps, supplied in the scope of delivery)
7	Lower strain relief clamps
8	Cable openings at the bottom of the casing

Commissioning the System

The evacuated tubes should be installed at a time when there is very low light such as late afternoon when the sun is low and not particularly strong. Alternatively the tubes should be covered. This is important as tube connections can heat up considerably in a short space of time and have potential to cause injury even if the glass temperature remains cool.

Expansion Vessel

IMPORTANT: Prior to filling the system, the expansion vessel pressure must be set 0.3 Bar below the system pressure. Omitting to perform this check will result in irregular pressure readings during the commissioning of the system.

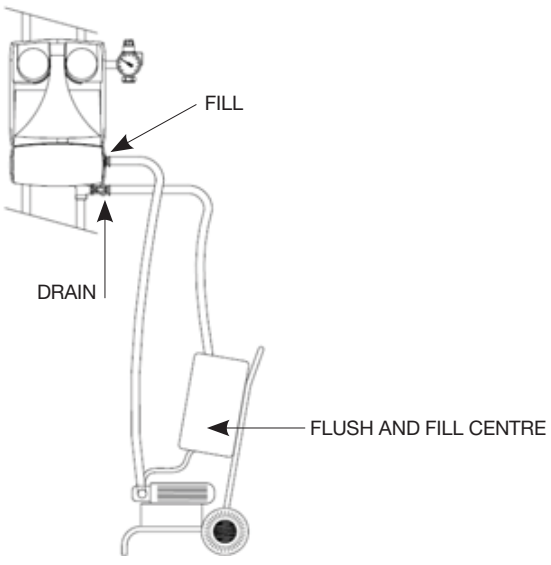
The pressure is checked at the base of the vessel and the bleed valve may be bled or topped up with a pump.

Filling the Loop

It is important that a motorised flush and fill centre is used to fill and pressurise the system with Tyfocor® LS as follows:

1. Open the fill and drain valves to allow the liquid to circulate around the solar loop
2. Turn the hot and cold temperature gauges 45˚ clockwise.
3. Close the isolating valve above the flow meter to ensure all air and liquid passes through the fill centre to filter any air and contaminants.
4. Run the fill centre pump to circulate the Tyfocor® LS for approximately 20 minutes.
5. Open and close the isolating valve intermittently to circulate air bubbles which may accumulate in the sight glass.
6. Return isolating valve to closed position.
7. When the solar loop has been purged of air, close the bottom/drain connection – the fill centre will begin to pressurise the solar loop.
8. Reopen the isolating valve above the flow meter fully.
9. Fill the loop until the pressure gauge just exceeds the required pressure, stop the pump and immediately close the fill connection. Check pipe joints on the solar loop for leaks and check that pressure is not lost over a 30 minute period.
10. If all the plumbing is sound, set the system pressure by opening the return connection until the required pressure is met.
11. Return the temperature gauges to the original position.
12. The fill centre may now be disconnected.
13. Cap the fill and drain points with the brass covers provided.

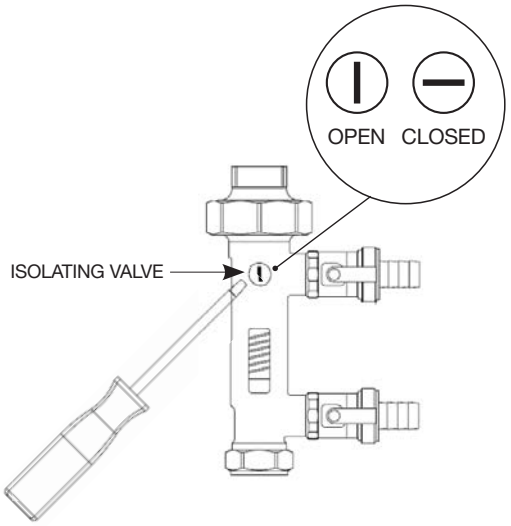
The pipes from the flush and fill centre should be connected as shown in the diagram:



Setting the flow rate

The pump may only be run when the system has been filled as dry operation will damage the pump. The desired flow rate is 1 litre per minute per m^2 (10 tubes=1m^2) for systems up to 12m^2

1. Set the pump to the first speed and run it manually from the controller (see following paragraph).
2. If the desired flow rate is exceeded, set the flow meter to the desired rate by adjusting the isolating valve with a flat headed screwdriver (see diagram) with the pump running. Otherwise repeat this step at the next pump speed and continue until the desired flow rate is achieved
3. Stop the pump.



Operating the pump in 'Manual' mode (for SC 400/500 controllers)

1. Remove the front panel.
2. Press the button for 2 seconds to change the mode of operation.
3. Repeat step 2 if necessary.
4. Mount the front panel.

Functionality
- Backlighting is red, spanner symbol flashes.
- The controller outputs (pumps, valves) can be manually switched. Possible switching states
  0: off
  1: on
  A: Automatic operation as per the settings in the settings menu
- Current temperatures and operating hours can be displayed (status display).
- When changing to manual mode all outputs are switched to A, R1 is displayed.
  Exception: First commissioning (all outputs at 0).
- Typical application: Functional test (maintenance), fault-finding.

Other Relays

If any additional relays are set up on the system, these should be tested in 'Manual' mode as above, to ensure the connections have been wired correctly.

Decommissioning the System

Due to temperatures potentially exceeding 170˚C and pressures greater than 6 bar, a solar installation should only be decommissioned by a trained individual. The system should be decommissioned in low light, ideally in the morning when the solar loop should be coolest.

1. Electrical
- Isolate controller from mains
- Remove cables to consumer units i.e. controller and pump
- Remove sensors and associated cables
- Remove earthing cables

2. Collector Loop
- Beware of hot transfer fluid
- Drain collector loop at drain valve. Contain the heat transfer fluid for appropriate disposal.
- Disconnect pipes from the manifold

3. Varisol Collector Disassembly
- Remove M8 bolt from manifold support rail on the right hand end of the rail.
- Unclip rubber retainer on the tube support
- Slide the Varisol removal slide along the manifold support rail strating at the right hand end.
- Rotate each tube individually through 50˚ until engagement arrows line up and pull one tube from the rest of the assembly. Ensure tube is supported; only apply force onto the manifold to disengage.
- Repeat process until all tubes are removed.

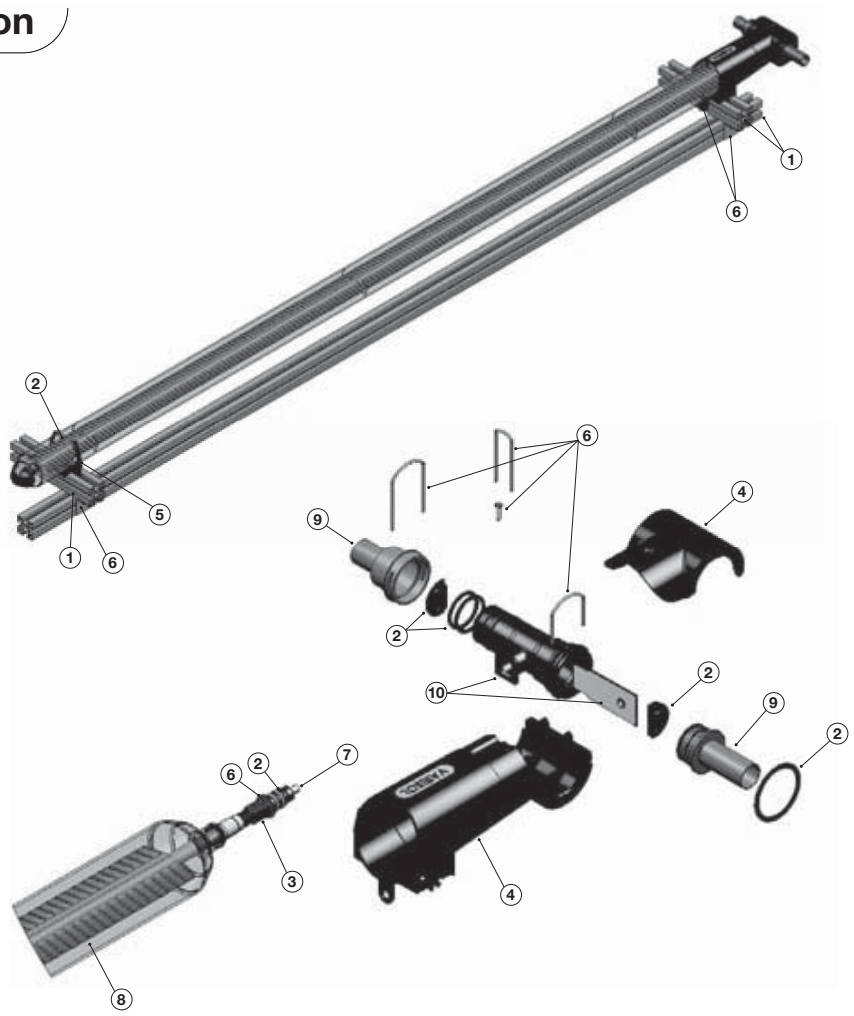
Disposal

Dispose of separate materials in accordance with local regulations. Please see the following pages for details of materials used in the construction of Varisol collectors and guidance on disposal of antifreeze.

Recycling Information

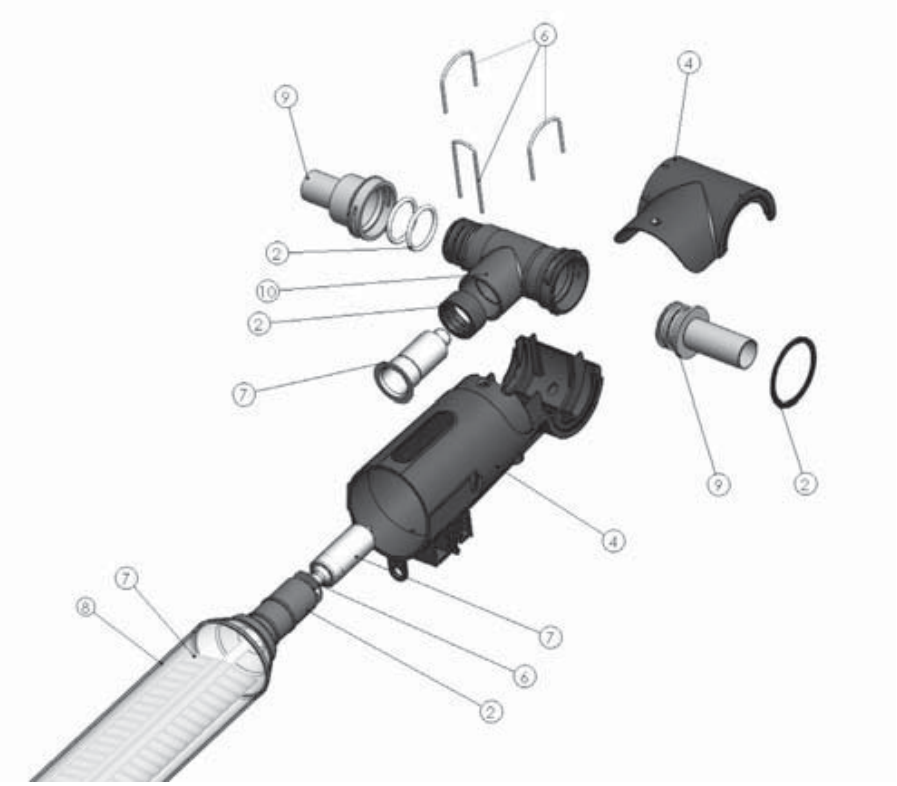
Varisol DF

Item No.	Material
1	Aluminium
2	EPDM Rubber
3	Bronze
4	PA66 30%GF
5	PA66 Natural
6	Stainless Steel
7	Copper
8	Glass
9	Brass
10	PPS



Varisol HP

Item No.	Material
2	EPDM Rubber
4	PA66 30%GF
6	Stainless Steel
7	Copper
8	Glass
9	Brass
10	PPS



Disposal of Solar Anti-Freeze Solution

The solution we supply with our solar systems is a thermal transfer fluid based on 1,2 propylene glycol and water. The solution also contains corrosion inhibitors and has been specifically designed for used in solar systems with elevated temperatures, such as those experienced with Vacuum Tube Collectors.

Propylene Glycol is a widely used ingredient in pharmaceutical, food, cosmetic, personal care, flavours and animal feed applications. Propylene glycol is not volatile, but is miscible with water. Propylene glycol is not harmful to aquatic organisms and is readily biodegradable; however the disposal of the solution should be done in a responsible manner taking into consideration local Environmental and Health & Safety legislation.

While the solution is not subject to registration as a hazardous material according to EEC directives the solution should be disposed of by special means. There are a number of specialist companies that can deal with the disposal of propylene glycol. A list of these companies is available upon request. A copy of the EEC Safety Data sheet and Technical Information sheet is available upon request. We recommend that you contact your local authority to check that they will accept the solution at special landfill collection points.

There are a number of specialist companies that can deal with the disposal of propylene glycol, a list is available on request: info@kingspansolar.com

Servicing and Maintenance

Users should regularly check the temperatures which the solar control panel is recording. With the SC range of controllers, simply pressing the ‘SET’ button on the fascia once will display the upper and lower collector temperatures since the control panel was last reset. If the collector temperatures have been excessively high i.e. over 170˚C, it is likely that the fluid is degrading. It is recommended that the antifreeze level checked using a refractometer by a qualified engineer.

A sample of the Tyfocor® LS antifreeze fluid can be extracted from the pump station at the pump itself. The large centre of the pump hub can be opened with a large flathead screwdriver. This should be opened slowly until a few drops of the antifreeze fluid are released. A sample of the fluid placed on the glass of the refractometer will display the level of antifreeze in the system. If the antifreeze has lost its antifreeze properties the system should be refilled with fresh Tyfocor® LS.

It is recommended that the solar system is serviced annually by a qualified engineer and immediately if the system shows evidence of having lost pressure or has discharged liquid at the pressure relief valve. The Tyfocor® LS antifreeze fluid should always be replaced after 7 years.

Maintenance schedule

A qualified person should service the system at the recommended intervals, using the maintenance schedule. In addition the user should check the system pressure at regular intervals. A visual inspection of the pressure gauge is required to check that the system pressure is maintained.

Please see page 21 for maintenance schedule form.

Technical Information

Wind Loading

Stress and maximum load on the substance on flat roofs to DIN 1055

25°	Prevention of Collector Slippage						Prevention of Collector Lifting					
	Weight Per Foot (kg)						Weight Per Foot (kg)					
	10 Tube Collector		20 Tube Collector		30 Tube Collector		10 Tube Collector		20 Tube Collector		30 Tube Collector	
Height Above Ground (m)	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
8	76	102	76	102	116	155	26	65	26	65	41	100
8 to 20	129	178	129	178	195	269	57	125	51	125	80	191

Stress and maximum load on the substance on flat roofs to DIN 1055

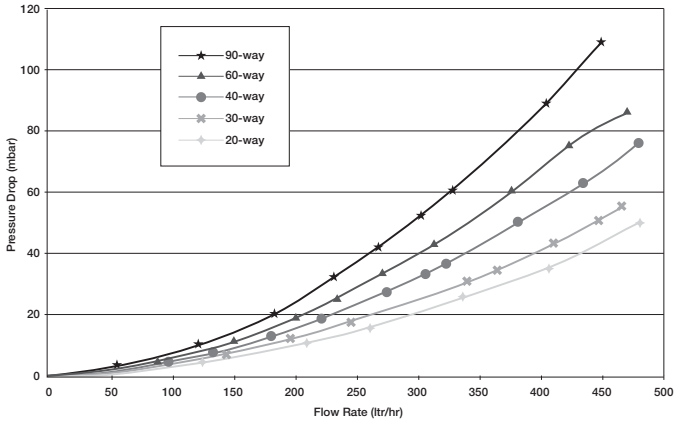
45°	Prevention of Collector Slippage						Prevention of Collector Lifting					
	Weight Per Foot (kg)						Weight Per Foot (kg)					
	10 Tube Collector		20 Tube Collector		30 Tube Collector		10 Tube Collector		20 Tube Collector		30 Tube Collector	
Height Above Ground (m)	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
8	102	171	102	171	156	256	73	73	73	73	111	111
8 to 20	177	287	177	287	266	430	137	137	137	137	206	206

Technical Specification	DF	HP
Dimensions per tube (Length x Width x Height) [mm]	1950 x 70.9 x 70.9	1955 x 70.9 x 70.9
Weight per tube (kg)	2.2	2.13
Volume per tube (l)	0.19	0.05
Max. Field Size (m^2)	150 Tubes = 21m^2 (Gross) / 15m^2 (Aperture)	150 Tubes = 21m^2 (Gross) / 15m^2 (Aperture)
Cu Pipe Diameter (mm)* 1-3m^2	15 x 1	15 x 1
4-9m^2	22 x 1	22 x 1
10-15m^2	28 x 1.2	28 x 1.2
16-20m^2	35 x 1.5	35 x 1.5
Max. Operating Pressure (bar)	6	6
Min. Slope (°)	0	20
Max. Slope (°)	90	80
Max. Load (kN/m^2) (DIN 1055-5)	2.5	2.5
Heat Transfer Medium	Propylene Glycol suitable for evacuated tube collectors	

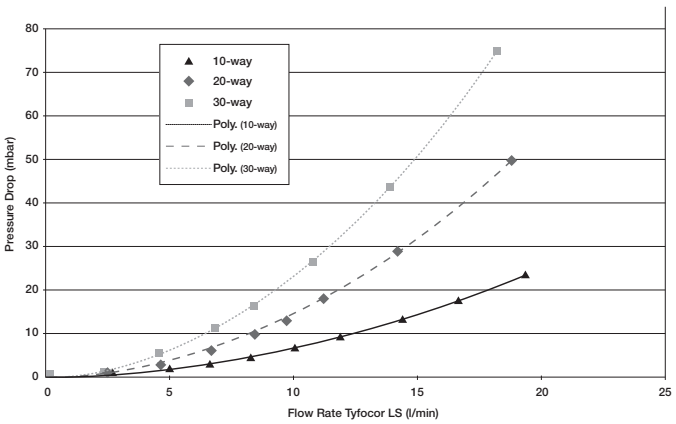
* Pipe diameters calculated for 0.1l/min/tube and v_max = 0.5m/s

Pressure Drop Curves

DF Varisol Pressure Drop (Tyfocor LS)



HP Varisol Pressure Drop (Tyfocor LS)



Warranty Statement

Kingspan Renewables Ltd. Warranty Statement for Solar Goods

Subject to the following provisions, Kingspan Renewables warrants that the Goods will be free from defects in material and workmanship for a period of 20 years in relation to VACUUM TUBES and a period of 5 years for VARISOL FLOW CONDUITS & COVERS, MANIFOLDS and KITS from their date of manufacture. "RESTRICTED PRODUCTS" are limited to a period of 12 months warranty. The warranty is given by Kingspan Renewables subject to the following conditions:

A. The 20 year warranty period on Vacuum Tubes is conditional on installation by a Kingspan Solar Approved Installer, and subject to the collector(s) being properly maintained according to the manufacturer's recommendations. (See Thermomax Installation Manual for further details). Otherwise a default 5 year warranty period on Vacuum Tubes applies.
B. Kingspan Renewables shall be under no liability in respect of any defect in the Goods arising from any information drawing design or specification supplied by the Buyer
C. Kingspan Renewables shall be under no liability in respect of any defect arising from fair wear and tear, wilful or accidental damage, negligence, abnormal working conditions, failure to follow the Kingspan Renewables' instructions, misuse or alteration or repair of the Goods without approval
D. The above warranty does not extend to parts materials equipment not manufactured by Kingspan Renewables in respect of which the Buyer shall only be entitled to the benefit of any such warranty or guarantee as is given by the manufacturer to the Company.
E. The defect has been reported by the Buyer to Kingspan Renewables within the warranty period
F. The installation of the Goods having been carried out by fully trained and competent person(s)
G. The Goods having been subjected to neither "prolonged stagnation conditions" nor exhibiting signs of "extreme temperature exposure"

1. The Buyer shall not make any statement or representation or give any warranty to any third party in respect of any Goods other than in the terms made or given by Kingspan Renewables to the Buyer nor shall the Buyer have any authority to commit Kingspan Renewables to provide any service in relation to the Goods.
2. The Company's liability to the Buyer for death or injury resulting from its own or that of its employees' agents' or sub-contractors' negligence and damage suffered by the Buyer as a result of any breach of the obligations implied by Section 12 of The Sale of Goods Act 1979 shall not be limited.
3. If Kingspan Renewables fails to deliver the Goods for any reason other than any cause beyond the Company's reasonable control or the Buyer's fault then Kingspan Renewables shall only be liable to the Buyer for and the Company's liability shall be limited to the excess (if any) of the cost to the Buyer (in the cheapest available market) of similar goods to replace those not delivered over the Price of the Goods.
4. The Buyer shall examine all delivered Goods forthwith. Any claim based on any defect in the quality or condition of the Goods or their failure to correspond with specification shall be notified to Kingspan Renewables within 7 days from the delivery date or where the defect was not apparent on reasonable inspection within a reasonable time after discovery of the failure. If delivery is not refused and the Buyer does not notify Kingspan Renewables the Buyer shall not be entitled to reject the Goods.
5. Kingspan Renewables shall be entitled to examine any Goods, which are the subject of any claim by the Buyer, and to remove such Goods or any part thereof for testing. No tests carried out by the Buyer will be recognised by Kingspan Renewables unless carried out strictly in accordance with a method previously agreed by Kingspan Renewables as being suitable for the purpose.
6. Any valid claim in respect of the Goods which is based on any defect in the quality or condition of the Goods or their failure to meet specification is notified to Kingspan Renewables in accordance with these Conditions Kingspan Renewables shall be entitled to repair or replace the Goods (or the part in question) free of charge or at the Company's sole discretion refund to the Buyer the Price (or a proportionate part of the Price) but Kingspan Renewables shall have no further liability to the Buyer.
7. Kingspan Renewables shall not be liable to the Buyer by reason of any representation (unless fraudulent) or any implied warranty condition or other term or any duty at common law (including but without limitation the negligence of Kingspan Renewables its employees agents or otherwise) or under the express terms of the Contract for any loss of production loss of profits or anticipated profits loss of contracts operation time or anticipated savings loss of business or of expected further business loss of or corruption to data damage to the Buyer's reputation or goodwill damages costs or expenses payable by the Buyer to any third party or any other indirect special or consequential loss or damage or claim (whether caused by the negligence of Kingspan Renewables its employees agents or otherwise) which arise out of or in connection with the supply of the Goods or their use or resale by the Buyer.
8. Without prejudice to the provisions of clauses 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 the entire liability of the Buyer under or in connection with the Contract shall not exceed the Price of the Goods.
9. Kingspan Renewables shall not be liable to the Buyer or be deemed to be in breach of the contract by reason of any delay in performing or any failure to perform any of the Company's obligations in relation to the Goods if the delay or failure was due to any cause beyond the Company's reasonable control. Without limiting the foregoing, due to causes beyond the Company's reasonable control.
10. For comprehensive details regarding "Warranties and Liability" please refer to the "CONDITIONS OF SALES" section 7.

Maintenance Schedule Form

Kingspan SOLAR

The service engineer should complete the following; the shaded boxes should be completed if the system requires refilling:

	Upon Commissioning	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	Year 11	Year 12	Year 13	Year 14	Year 15	Year 16	Year 17	Year 18	Year 19	Year 20	Year 21	Year 22	Year 23	Year 24	Year 25
Date of inspection																										
Expansion vessel setting before filling																										
System pressure																										
Expansion vessel setting after filling																										
Flow rate																										
Antifreeze level																										
pH reading																										
Inspection of barium getter on tubes																										

Engineer details																										
Print name																										
Sign																										
Telephone No.																										

This brochure is printed on environmentally friendly paper.

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Due to our continuing policy of development and improvement we reserve the right to alter and amend the specification as shown in this literature.